SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Adjourned until Monday at 19 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT-GENERAL TERM.

Mary Peters vs. Thomas R. Suter and Luther

tain stands in the market which they purchased by paying a premium for the choice and accuring a life lease upon paying the annual rantal therefor. The defendants ever that this sale was only for the term of two years, and at the expiration of that time the stalls could be rero'd for privilege. The case came up or appeal, which was dismissed and the cause remanded.

Cordial Storrs, trustee, vs. Alexander Sharp. The plaintiff sues the defendant for wrongfully taking and detaining the plaintiff's goods and chattels of the value of \$500, and claims that the same be taken from the defendant and deligred to him, or, if they have been disposed

livered to him, or, if they have been disposed of, that he may have judgment for their value, besides costs. The defendant avers that the goods and chattels described in the declara-

tion were not now, any of them or either of them, the property of the plaintiff, as alleged. The esse was submitted on briefs. O. D. Bar-rett for plaintiff, and William Birney for de-

fendant.
Roscoe Conkling vs. John C. Noerr and Andrew Noerr. The compisinant, who is a citizen of the State of New York, sues the defendant. On May 13, 1873, by his certain deed of conveyance, on the same day duly recorded, to which record the compisinant refers as part of his complaint, the defendant, Joan C. Noerr, the owner in fee of the said property, lying in this city, conveyed the same to the compisinant, to wit: All that land lying in M street and Rhode Island avenue.

lying in a street and Rhode Island avenue, known as lots No. 2, 3 and 4 in square 160, to there with all the improvements, ways, easements, rights and privileges and appurtenances to the same, and all the remainders, reversions, rents, issues and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand whatsoever in said pieces or parcels of land.

cels of land.

At the time of the conveyance to the com-

plainant certain improvements had been and were being conducted in front of the same, both on North M street and on Rhode Island

avenue, (as well as on Seventeenth street northwest,) by the Board of Public Works in and for the District, whereby, on account of change by such effected in the grades of the

canage by such elected in the grades of the said streets and avenue, the said ground being left standing several feet above the level of the street and avenue, wherein their location was impaired in value and burdened with as-

essments from time to time as the improve

sessments from time to time as the improvements progressed, and when the same were completed access to these premises and the house thereon rendered difficult, and the bank whereon the house stood left with no safe-guards. At the time of conveyance and purchase the complainant had no knowledge that the premises were subject to unpaid charges and assessments for water-mains or sewers, or such other parts of said improvements as had already been made. The consideration paid by complainant to

consideration paid by complainant to defendant, J. C. Noerr, was paid in cash, and was \$4,550, and about \$100 in addition as brokerage. At the time of the conveyance the complainant was ignorant that

there were divers liens by way of taxes, charges and assessments imposed by the Dis-trict and Board of Public Works for the im-

trict and Board of Public Works for the im-provement aforesaid, and amounting in the aggregate to a large sum. In order to remove the liens the complainant was compelled to assume and pay the assersments. Some time after the 18th of April, 1873, J. C. Noerr pre-sented a petition in the name of Andrew Noerr, representing the latter as owner of the premises, and, in consequence of said im-provements, it was claimed that he had sus-tained special damages on the property of \$1,000, and praying relief, and attempted, without the knowledge of the complainant, to obtain eaid money after the deed had been ex-

obtain eaid money after the deed had been ex-The complainant addressed the District

for appellants.

The court adjourned until Friday.

Samuel Williams, convicted of grand lar-ceny, was called, but falling to answer an exe-cution against his surety was issued. Wm. Jones, charged with robbery. The grand jury failing to find a bill of indictment, his Honor directed the accused to be dis-charged.

CIRCUIT COURT.

John Dixon vs. John F. N. Williamson. This case occupied the entire day, and was given to the jury in the afternoon, and they returned a verdict for the plaintiff for \$50.

By Chief Justice Cartter.

DISPUTED COUNTS UNSETTLED.

The board met at 10 o'clock, and Alachus county was called. The Democrats introduced objections to the Archer precinct, in Alachua, reciting that the returns from that precinct had been raised 219 votes over the true vote cast. They supported their claim by affidavite from Mr. Fleming, who swore he had stood at the door and taken the name of every voter as it was called, and that only 319 votes were cast, whereas the returns sent up claim that 538 votes were cast for Mr. Tucker, who swore that he was requested by the inspectors to assist in summing up the vote, and that only 319 were cast. Two of the three inspectors swore that only 31 votes were cast; that the returns purporting to show 558 votes were fraudulent; of one of three members of the Canvassing Board who swore that he was cognizant of this fraud, and would not sign the returns; of another member of the board who swore that he knew fraud had been committed, but felt bound to sign the return that it might go to the State board for final action of the circuit judge, who swore that he saw the Archer ballot-box opened by the proper officials and counted, and that only 819 votes were found therein. There were number of other affidavits sustaining th shove, and to prove new but minor points of ing Board are Republicans, and a majority o

from Moorre and Dukes, the two inspectors fear or misapprehension, and were false. The Democrats introduced a third affidavit from Mr. Belton, who swore that if he gave his true mind when he did so. This was whole day on which the second affidavit was delivered, and was in the hands of the Repub-licans in a state of intoxication. He reaffirms in the third affidavit the assertion made in the

The Democrats cannot understand the counter affidavits of Moore, Dukes and Webster, and will bring them before the board in person to-morrow or the next day. In Clay county the Democrats called attention to the omission of 23 Democratic votes through a technical objection, which they removed by papers filed before the board. There will hardly be any contest over these votes. In Baker county the Democrats produced an affidavit from the clerk of the court, certifying that the return which gives the Democrats 95 that the return which gives the Democrats 95 majority was the true and only return from the county of Baker; that it was the only one that he had been called on to certify to or that was filed in his office; that he had no knowledge of any other canvass having been made than the one by which the true return was made up; that he had never been notified that such a canvass was going to be held or asked to participate in it, as the law required he should be; that no return has been handed to him with the request that he forward it to the Secretary of State, as the law requires he shall do. They presented, further, certified copies of each of the precinct returns in Baker spectors, which footed up precisely the result that was recited in the true returns. The board then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. ounty, regularly signed by the pr

SOUTH CAROLINA. The Legislature-The Votes for Governor to be Counted To-Morrow-The

(Special Dispatch to the National Republican 3 appointed by the Democratic house to obtain returns for Governor and Lieutenant Governor from the Secretary of State reported that the Secretary had surrendered the returns to Mr Mackey, Speaker of the Republican House After receiving this report the Democratic House went into secret session. The Republi can House was unable to have a session this morning owing to the absence of a quorum.
The Sergeant-at-arms hunted up the absentees and succeeded in capturing the truants, whom he conveyed to the House, which then pro-ceeded to the transaction of business. The five Republican contestants from Barnwell county were seated. There are ave members from Barnwell in the Democratic House, who have election certificates from the Secretary of State. Both Houses recognize the commence canvassing the vote for Governo and Lieutenant Governor, and adjourned until

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 29.—The following protest, signed by all the Democratic Senators, was entered upon the records of the Senate: In accordance with notice given yesterday, we, the undersigned Senators of the State of South In accordance with notice given yesterlay, we, the undersigned Senators of the State of South Carolina, beg leave to place upon record this our solemn protest against proceedings by this body which in any degree recognize or propose to recognize the legality of the body calling itself the House of Representatives of South Carolina, over which E. W. M. Mackey claims to be Speaker, which met on the 28th instant and claimed to organize in the Hall of Representatives.

The constitution of South Carolina makes each House the judge of election returns and qualification of its members. The Supreme Court of the State has, by formal judgment, decided that the members from the countless of Edgeleid and Laurens who received the highest number of votes were entitled to seats. These members have been refused admission to the Hall and to participation in the organization by armed solders of the United States, who barred with bayout and acted as judge of election returns and qualifications of its members. We have seen armed forces of the United States over-riding the plain declaration of the constitution of the State. We have sten a spectacle humiliating in the last decree to avery right, minded American.

Troops and the Insurgents. HAVANA, Nov. 28, via KEY WEST, Nov. 29 .-On November 18 a severe fight took place on the plains of Manacas, between Remedios and Sauctus Spiritus. Spanish accounts say their force, numbering three hundred infantry, was attacked by three hundred infantry and for hundred insurgent cavalry. A portion of the Spanish forces were ambushed and cut to pleces. Both parties claim a victory. The Spaniards lost 33 killed and 59 wounded among the latter six officers. The insurgent wounded. Private accounts say the Spanish lost 170 killed and wounded. General Mar-tinez Campos was at Remedios during the fight, and it is reported he was dangerously wounded in the leg. This, however, needs confirmation. Another collector of internal

THE SCALES OF JUSTICE.

DOINGS IN THE COURTS YESTERDAY.

The monthly debt statement to be issued to Outstanding Currency.

ency outstanding November 29, 1876 : Old dessue, \$25,399,252; legal tender notes, series of 1869, \$208,897,592; legal tender notes, series of 1874, \$56,841,079; legal tender noter, series of 1875, \$75,808,077; one year notes of 1863, \$59,865; two year notes of 1863, \$18,450; two year coupon notes of 1863, \$24,400; compound interest notes, \$316,920; fractional currency, first issue, \$4,294,086.88. Conscience

The Treasurer of the United States yeste lay received through the mails \$200, which Army Orders.

een appointed to act as inspector of certain articles of clothing, camp and garrison equippage on hand at St. Louis arsenal, for which Major J. W. Todd, ordnance department, is responsible. The leave of First Lieutenant E. Rice, 5th infantry, is further extended four

The Three-sixty-five Bonds. The claim of national banks that the 3-65 District of Columbia bonds should be exempt rom semi-annual tax on capital, the same a Inited States bonds, is now being considered by the Solicitor of the Treasury. The claim s made under a clause in the law exempting United States bonds from taxation. The Treasury has heretofore held that the 3-65 bonds are liable to taxation.

Extradition of Fugitives. Correspondence upon the subject of extradition has been diligently kept up between the United States and Great Britain during he past few months, and it is understood that he matter is now in such shape that, by a least tacit agreement, the treaty lately in existence shall be continued in force until a new, broader and more comprehensive treaty shall be agreed upon. It will be recollected that the question upon which the two Governments were at variance, and which caused the virtual death of the late treaty, was based upon the demand made by Great Britain that Winslow, the Boston forger, should not, after being brought back to this country, be tried on charges other than those stated in the application for his extradition.

Treasury Regulation Rescinded. The British Minister has again called the attention of our Government to the existing Treasury regulations adopted in April, 1875, over our territory, as not being in harmon with the treety of Washington. The particu lar ground of objection is that goods from Canada destined for transit through this country and exportation at seaboard ports are not allowed to make the journey to the sea-board in cars sealed by a United States consul in Canada, so as to avoid unloading and in pection at frontier ports of first arrival lthough goods from Canada intended for con

sumption are allowed such privilege.

After a careful consideration of this subject the Secretary of the Treasury has decided that under the treaty transit goods are entitled to the same privileges of transportation, under the consular act of 1864, as other goods com-ing from Canada, if they can proceed to the designated ports on the seaboard by continu-ous route, and that the discrimination hereto-fore practiced against transit goods will be discontinued. The Secretary has accordingly rescinded the regulations of recent date, and restored those in force from the year 1864.

Minor Political Topics. Hon. Wash. McLean, proprietor of the Democratic Cincinnati Enquirer, is at Willard's. He is to spend several days in this city, during which he will confer with the leading lights of the Democratic party in celation to the "situation." Mr. McLean is of lation to the "situation." Mr. McLean is of opinion that Mr. Tilden was fairly and legally elected President; that that belief is fast gaining ground throughout the Union, and that Mr. Tilden will be the next President.

Among the number of Representatives who arrived yesterday are Hon. W. R. Morrison, of Illinois, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means; Ex-Governor Walker, of Virginia, and Edward C. Kehr, of Missouri.

The noticeable increase in the number of persons on the streets and in the hotel jobbles.

persons on the streets and in the hotel lobbles yesterday and last evening was a reminder of the near approach of the assembling of Congress. Hotels and private boarding houses are filling up, and the evidences are that there will be a full attendance of members and a great many strangers to participate in and witness the assembling of Congress on Monday next. A new elevator of noiseless and easy movement, which is run by hydraulic power, has been put in the Senate wing of the Capitol, in place of the old, noisy, shaky elevator previously in use. persons on the streets and in the hotel lobble Judge Hughes, of Virginia, was in Wash-

ington yesterday attending to private business The Speakership Contest.

tion and discussion among the Congressmen who have thus far arrived in Washington. It is a fact that few of those Democratic mem-bers of the House upon whose decision rests the choice of the next Speaker have as yet put in an appearance, but a sufficient number of the "advance guard" are in town to give life and positive interest to the contest. Up to last night it was supposed by many persons that the struggle for the Speakership was confined to Meeers. Sayler, Cox, Randail and Black-burn, as it was assumed that they were the only real candidates whose assirations were only real candidates whose aspirations wer supported by authorized announcements of a purpose to enter the list. It was furthermore believed that Mr. Randall would withdraw his name prior to the time of the assembling of the caucus, which is called for to-morro

But the most troublesome opponent who could have appeared upon the field arrived in the city list night, and announced his candidacy. Hon. Wm. M. Morrison, of Illinois, the chairman of the leading committee of the House at its last session, had been spoken of as a possible candidate, but it was assumed that the councetion of his name with the Speakership was purely complimentary to that gentleman, and that he would not in fact be a candidate. But, to the dismay of the unsuspecting, Mr. Morrison "dropped into" Washington last night, and gave positive and unmistakable assurance that he futends to make the coutest lively by taking a tive and unmistakable assurance that he futends to make the contest lively by taking a
leading part as a principal. His so-called
"temerity," under the circumstances, was
freely talked about last night, (for, as some
percons said, he was the "lucky man" who
drew the great prize last session,) and it was
suggested that he was "banking too high" on
his "luck," but Mr. Morrison and his friends
are not to be thrown off the track by any
ordinary "lockeying." He intends to stay in
the race until he is fairly beaten, if, in fact,
the opposition can accomplish his defeat at
all, which latter is decidedly doubtful, because the opposition to Mr. Morrison is seri-

be most injuriously affected by this unex-pected candidacy of Mr. Morrison are Messrs. Cox, Randall and Sayler, because the former will divide with the other gentlemen named the votes of the members from the North, Fast and West, while Mr. Blackburn will stand virtually unaffected in his Southern sun

port.

Mr. Cox claims from 110 to 120 votes pledged to him, which would be enough to elect him Speaker, but it is a well known fact that Messrs. Kerr, Randall and Cox, or their friends, claimed enough votes prior to the cancus last December to elect either or any of them whereas it turned out that pather. of them, whereas it turned out that neither had enough pledges (unless they may have been as second or third choice) to give either

the beliefing begins.

Mr. Blackburn is also absent, but the influences at work in his behalf are sufficiently potent to accomplish in his absence all that were be done. may be done.

Mr. Sayler has engaged parlors at Willard's hotel, in which his friends will congregate, and organize and compare notes as to the progress of the contest.

JAY GOULD. Medern Jove Controlling the Light nings-A New Throb of the Electri

Mr. Jay Gould spent yesterday in Washing 850 Bamage Suit-Judgment Set ton. He arrived by the morning train from New York, transacted his business in his usual quiet and unostentatious manner, and Aside in Oriminal Cases-The Washington Market Company Sent Back to Equity-Justice Suell's Morning was gone before the gossip-mongers on News paper Row were aware of his presence. A writer of this journal met him at the Arlin ton last evening, a short time previous to his departure for New York. Mr. Gould wa looking in much better health than usual, and admitted that he never felt stronger or more SENATOR CONKLING A LITIGANT active in his life.

Pulse

"Is your presence here at this time con-nected with political affairs?" we asked.
"No, indeed; I am no politician, and tak-but very little interest in politics," replied Mc Gould. "But the newspapers will not fall to identify your visit to Washington with public matters,"

No. 150, (substituted for 120.) Robert P. Dodge et al., appellant, vs. The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company. The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. W. S. Cox, of counsel for the appellant, and by Mr. Enoch Totten for the appellant, and by Mr. Enoch Totten for the appellant, and the Mr. No. 134 H. P. Bigelow, administrator, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. The Berkshire Life Insurance Company. This cause was argued by Mr. Thomas Hoyne, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. H. G. Miller for the defendant in error.

No. 115, James Callanan, jr., appellant, vs. we observed.

"That may be," Mr. Gould said; "but unless they refer to the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company as a public matter, they will be mistaken. I am now devoting myself to the enlargement of the Atlantic and Pacific Company, which it is my purpose to place upon a footing second to none in this country. We intend to make telegraphing cheap. Our people are too progressive to be satisfied. efendant in error.
No. 115. James Callanan, jr., appellant, vs. No. 115. James Callanan, Jr., appellant, vs. Michael Hurley. The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. R. P. Lowe, of counsel for appellant.

No. 125. Frederick Herhold, plaintiff in error, vs. Clark W. Upton, assignee, &c. This cause was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. E. A. Otis, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, and by Mr. L. H. Boutel for the defendant in error.

No. 126. The town of Genos, plaintiff in Our people are too progressive to be satisfied with even our peerless mail facilities. I favo the establishment of a uniform rate of twenty

while even our peer is an inform rate of twenty-five cents per message to every part of the United States, and I shall soon show that at this rate the work can be done at a fair profit."

"Wby, you will completely revolutionize the telegraph system of the country."

"Very likely, but the telegraph companies will make more money than they ever have."

"Are you not making a breach into the Western Union!" we asked.

"There is room for both companies; both can have all the business they can reasonably expect. I also contemplate going a step No. 126. The town of Genoa, plaintiff in error, vs. Edward C. Fiedler. Dismissed per ore Judges Olin. Wylie, Humphreys; and

expect. I also contemplate going a step further. I propose to have the Atlantic and Pacific furnish the press throughout the coun-try with all the important news of the United James H. Tucker was appointed a constable.

The court passed a rule that no more appointments of constables should be made until ates free of charge.' "How can you do that !"
"By having our operators act as correspondits. It will cost little or nothing. Our wires Mary Petersvs. Thomas R. Suter and Luther R. Smoot, surviving partners of the firm of Suter, Lea & Co., and Wm. A. Mix, trustee. An action on promiseory note and deed of trust. Argument concluded and case submitted,

James H. Hoffman et al. vs. Washington Market Company. In this action the plaintiffs restrained the defendants from reselling certain stands in the market which they purchased by paying a premium for the choice and securing a life lease upon maying the annual

ents. It will cost little or nothing. Our wires and operators cost just the same whether idle or employed, and the transmission of news messages will be done during the Iull of business each day. With our army of correspondents—every operator of the line will be one—we shall be able to supply the press in a more thorough, efficient and prompt manner than any press association—and all for nothing."

"It will be a grand enterprise, Mr. Gould!"

"It will be a yeary fortunate one for the "It will be a very fortunate one for the "How soon before we may expect it to

"How soon before we may expect it to begin?"
"I can't state definitely," answered Mr. Gould, "but the preliminaries are being arranged."
At this juneture the porter of the Arlington announced the departure of the omnibus for the depot, and we bade Mr. Gould good bye, and success to his brilliant scheme.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Russian Preparations Continued. LONDON, Nov. 30 .- The Vienna corre pondent of the Times says it is reported that listricts of European Russia will be mobilized districts of European Russia will be mobilized in December. Four of the six army corps already mobilized are concentrated in a semi-circle from the Pruth to Aherman, ready for a march to the front. It is worthy of record that there has been a revulsion of feeling in

HE WOULD NOT TAKE NO. The Turkish Government has refused Mr. From the organization of the workhouse an Schuyler, the American Consul General, pereffort was made to utilize as far as possible

ENGLAND TO PORTIFY CONSTANTINOPLE. According to the semi-official political cor-respondence of Vienna, British officers have made surveys of Constantinople and its envi-rons, preparatory to the construction of re-doubts. Admiral Hay has been inspecting the barracks evacuated by the Turkish sol-diers, an occuration of Constantinople being

stantinople, November 24: One eannot imag-ine why a conference should have been called. Wher Turks of the Midhat Pasha school and the ilussians have taken such definite and exactly opposite positions it seems difficult for England or the other Powers to bring about an agreement or avoid being involved in a

A WARNING PROM THE "TIMES." A leader in the Times, commenting on the new constitution and alleged ministerial crisis in connection therewith, says the patriotic efforts of Midhat Pasha are defeated by the Grand Vizier, who refuses to assent to limitation of the Sultan's power. The Grand Vizier and the Pashas about him must not

and the Pasnas about him muse her called.

The question they have to consider is not whether the concession of guarantees for orderly government in the provinces is compatible with the mature of the Sultan's powers, but whether the refusal of the guarantees is compatible with the prolongation of any of his authority.

Official Vote of the State.

TOPEKA, Nov. 29 .- The State board of can vaseers yesterday decided not to issue certifi ture from Barbour, Rush, Rooks and Kingman counties, there not being votes enough cast it said counties to entitle them under the con stitution to representation. Total vote for Presidential electors: Hayes, 78,332; Tilden, 37,902. The temperance ticket received 110 37,902. The temperance ticket received 110 votes, and the American Alliance ticket 1:

The Capital Sentence of Johanne Turbin, the Marderess, Commuted.

Commissioners, requesting that no certificate in respect of the reparation adjudged for any said damages be paid to any one, save only the complement.

The board of audit audited and allowed for the case of Johanna Turbin was received at the clerk's office yesterday: Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America:
To all whom these presents shall come

The board of audit audited and allowed for settlement, in favor of said detendant, the claim for all damages, and prepared two certificates, one by way of principal, in the sum of \$200, and interest for \$17.15, in certain obligations known as 3.65 bonds of said District.

The defendants claimed that they had legal title to the premises at the time of the award by the board of audit. Whereas on the 31st day of October, 1876, in the Supreme Court of the District of Co-lumbia, one Johanna Turbin, having been convicted of murder, and sentenced to suffer death by hanging; and whereas the members of the jury who convicted her, the District Judgment of the court, which was in favor of Senator Conkling below, affirmed. John Selden for Mr. Conkling, E. D. Brady

divers other good and sufficient reasons ras-thereunto moving, do hereby commute the sentence imposed as aforesaid upon Johanna Turbin, to imprisonment at hard labor for life; that is to say, that I do hereby grant unto the said Johanna Turbin a pardon, on conditions that the he imprisoned at hard labor, in the

By the President: HAMILTON FISH,

stitution, which conferred the right to vote upon a disfranchised race, was adopted as a means of protection for the colored people. What has been the result! How have they been "protected?" Many thousands have been diven from their homes and employment solely because they dared to exercise the right thus given them. Apd now another class of disfranchised persons are clamoring for the ballot to protect them in their "rights." With our knowledge and experience that the Government is unable or unwilling to sustain the colored men in their rights, are we ready to expose their mothers and sisters to the same system of intimidation, outrage and assassination! Unwittingly we have placed this disaction? Unwittingly we have placed this disaction out our eyes open shall we remand their men to the same condition—a condition worse than slavery!

D. J. A.

CRIME AND PAUPERISM.

PLACE WHERE THE VAGRANTS GO.

Colonel Timothy Lubey, commissioner o the Washington asylum, yesterday transmitted to the Commissioners of the District his anual report for the year ending November 15 1876, of which the following is a synopsis.

The report of the almshouse shows that ring the year there were admitted 456 persons, of whom 85 were born in the District. and reventeen States and five foreign countries nade up the remainder. The statement of the workhouse shows that during the year the risoners numbered 2,219, of whom 1,612 were ales, 487 females, 1,156 colored, 943 white; 532 were born in the District, 385 in Maryland, 631 in Virginia, and the balance were from 27 States of the Union and from 10 foreign coun-

extra matince to-day.

to a disagreement between the two Houses on the terms of the bill, and by its failure to reach a conference committee the entire propo-sition failed. As a new jail building must be

sition failed. As a new jail building must be speedily constructed I respectfully urge upon your honorable body the necessity of presenting the facts in the case to Congress, as soon as it shall have resseembled, for the purpose of securing the immediate passage of a blil authorizing you to tear down the old jail and erect with the material taken threfrom a new one on the grounds of the Washington Asylum, which building shall at once be safe and commodious enough for the present as well as the future wants of the District in this respect. In this work the labor of the prisoners can be

PRISON LABOR.

the labor of the inmates. In the early days, ey were compelled to work on the grounds meeted with the institution then known as "the farm," as well as perform each work

and now a portion of them are detailed daily to work in various localities under the direc-tion of the superintendent of streets. The amount of labor they perform, or the character of it. I am unable to state, but I am no ter of it, I am unable to state, but I am not satisfied that working the prisoners on the streets in workhouse garb, in what is called a "chain gang," is exactly the spectacle to be presented in the capital city of the United States. The terms for which they are imprisoned are too short to instruct them in the branches of mechanics usually pursued in prisoner, but it is possible to device some

prisons; but it is possible to devise some method of employing them within the grounds of the jaff or in the immediate vicinity.

A serious objection to placing these men on the streets is to be found in the fact that in A serious objection to placing these men on the streets is to be found in the fact that in very many instances they are sentenced for thirty days for a first offense, which is often of a trivial character. The majority of the cases are charged with intemperance, loud and botsterous language or alleged vagrancy. They are arrested in the night and in the morning, before they have an opportunity of sending for friends, if they have any, they are tried, and, the offense being proven, in default of payment of the fine imposed they are sent to the workhouse. The fault in these cases is not with the court, as it simply administers the law, but it is an unnecessary degradation in many cases, some of which have come under my personal observation, to clothe these men in criminal's dress and compel them thus attired to work under the supervision of an official overseer on the highways. The reverse of this class are a number of vagrants and drunkards, who are almost habitual inmates of the workhouse. As the law now stands they cannot be sentenced for a longer period than injecty days; but I recommend that the law be changed so that this class of drunkards and vagrants can be incarcerated for a period of a year or more. I also recommend that when the new jall is built a portion of it be fitted up for a workshop, in order that their labor may be utilized, as we could then compel them to work, and, while protecting the public from such pests, make their incarceration in a measure remunerative.

from such pests, make their incarceration in a measure remunerative. POTTER'S PIELD. Attached to the asylum is the burial ground for paupers and unknown dead, commonly known as "Potter's Field." More than a year ago this ground, after being thoroughly clesned, was laid out as a cemetery for the poor, being divided into grave sites and sections, and the entire portion was enclosed with a neat and substantial fence. A record of the deaths and burials, giving name, date of burial a neat and substantial fence. A record of the deaths and burials, giving name, date of burial and such other facts as can be ascertained, was established, so that, notwithstanding the statement of the coroner of the District in his recent report to the contrary, all the necessary data concerning each person interred therein can be readily ascertained at the office. Further than this, since the change was made in the cemetery each body buried has remained, the graves being carefully guarded against desceration.

SMALLPOX HOSPITAL. The smallpox hospital is still located in the frame building situated about 1,200 feet north-east of the asylum proper. In my last report I cited the fact that this building was old and unfitted for the purposes to which it is devoted, and recommended that a site more isolated be selected, and a building be erected expressly for the purpose. That recommendation I carnestly renew, as in the event of the loathsome disease becoming epidemic, the present hospital is too near the jall and asylum, and its accommodations inadequate.

The hospital, consisting of four old and one new wooden buildings, is now in excellent con-dition. The particulars of its management are given in the report of Dr. Wm. M. Page, the visiting physician, hereto annexed. His recommendation for the erection of an additional ward on the north side of the yard at right angles with the two male wards meets my approval, and I urge that as soon as spring opens the work be commenced.

opens the work be commenced.

REPORMATORIES.

Under date of March 6, 1876, I called the attention of your honorable body to the fact that many women in this District spenda large portion of their time in the workhouse as prisoners, and suggested a remedy in a communication of which the following is a copy:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6, 1876.

To the Honorable Commissioners D. C.:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to state that there are now coudined in the workhouse of this District a number of women for the crime of "vagrancy," enticing prostitution and the like. These poor creatures repeat their offenses so often that the majority of their lives are passed in the workhouse, during which time no special effort is made toward their reformation, nor are the influences or the surroundings of a workhouse calculated to direct a change in their mode of life; in other words, they are poor outcasts, heartly shunned by their own sex and abandoned by the other.

NO. 4.

"Princess of Trebizonde." The play-bill at the National theatre last

AMUSEMENTS.

evening contained the announcement for the first time that the "superb opera company" now playing at this favorite house is under the management of Mr. Samuel Colville, a gentleman well known throughout the theatrical and musical world, and to whose experience the success that has attended the troupe wherever they have gone is doubtless due. We speak without the slightest exaggeration when we assert that the Oates Company is beyond all question the most remarkable con beyond all question the most remarkable com-bination we have seen since the days when the Erie railroad—we mean James Fisk, jr.— was an opera bouge impressario at the Grand Opera House, New York. We can never hope for a repetition of those gorgeous costumes, matchless casts and superb scenery. But then we never expect to see a railroad company run-ning a theatre, just for the fun of the thing we never expect to see a railroad company running a theatre just for the fun of the thing. Those days have gone to return no more, at least in this generation. Of the Princess of Trebiconde as a musical work, we must confess that it is hardly up to the standard of other of Offenbach's productions. There are very few gens. Who ever heard anybody whistle any air from it? Where is the Princess de Trebiconde lancers? But if it is not a fratclasse energy beautiful early the princess of the prin But if it is not a first-class opera bouffe it cer But it is not a transcrise opera course to certainly is entitled to high rank as a sparkling light comedy. It is overdowing with brilliant wit and keen satire. Mrs. Oates, as the wit and keen satire. Mrs. Oates, as the tasteful male costume which she wore that we Prince, looked so well to the beautiful and regret to think that she cannot permanently adopt it. Mile. Rousseau, as the Princess, was simply perfection. The other members of the troupe discharged their roles excellently. No one should fail to witness Madame Angel's Child this evening. We venture to assert that a finer performance will not occur this sesson. We beg to offer Manager Ford the suggestion of engaging this talented troppe for another week. We are sure that it will amply remunerate him and them. The advent of Congress next week will bring many strangers Congress next week will bring many strangers to the city, and he will find it difficult to seat

Theatre Comique resents this week extraordinary attractions in the shape of Dominick Murray, in his celebrated drama of "Escaped from Sing Sing." Mr. Murray ranks as one of the best actors in his line on the American stage, and the management of this cozy resort deserves an unwhich this drama is placed upon the stage, and Mr. Murray is well supported by the stock company, with but one or two exceptions. Crowded houses testify to the merits of the drama and the star. There will be a grand

How Democrats Conduct Elections. St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 29 .- The commissioners appointed by the Circuit Court to recount the vote cast on the 22d of August last, at an election for and against what was known as to separate the city from the county, and a new charter for the city-have unearthed nu merous frregularities and very gross blunders merous irregularities and very gross blunders by the judges of the election, and frauds of a most startling character. There seems to be no doubt that the "scheme and charter" proposition was carried by a large majority of legally cast votes, but the frauds perpetrated in the interest of the opposition defeated it. As an instance of the frauds committed, Wm. Kelly and Wm. Roper, judges of election at the central precinct of the ninth ward, have made depositions to the effect that they took ballots for the "scheme and charter" from the ballot box and substituted ballots against the ballot-box and substituted ballots that proposition. They also deposited ballots against the proposition, numbering and crediting them to persons who did not vote at all. They swear that perhaps not more than 600 votes were cast at their poll, a majority of which were for the scheme and charter, but

Puebla Invaded by Revolutionists. HAVANA, Nov. 29 .- The steamer City of Merida arrived this morning from Vera Cruz. At the time the steamer sailed there was no communication with the City of Mexico. The only news which had reached Vera Cruz was that the revolutionists of Oxaca had succeeded in invading the State of Puebla. No particulars of the movement had been received.

Seward's autobiography is promised very Antonnelli is buried in the Church of St. Laurent. Representative Holman has arrived from

Gen. R. B. Marcy registered to-day at the The Duke of Westminster is the richest man in England. Senator Wm. Pinckney Whyte is at the

Riggs house. Mr. R. Askai, from Japan, has parlors at Wormley's hotel. Rubenstein's "Paradise Lost" is to be produced at St. Petersburg.

D. E. Spencer, a wealthy Californian, is stopping at the Arlington.

Susan B. Anthony received one vote for State Senatress at Buffalo. It is a daughter of Duke Gwin to whom Mr. Tilden is now said to be engaged. Messrs. Hidaka, Asukai and Sanda, of

Japan, are sojourning at the Arlington. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe and her family have gone to their winter home in Florida. Chas. G. Wallace, from England, and Lieut. A. Wolfe, U. S. A., are quartered at the Hon. John G. Thompson, the man of affairs Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, is at Wil

Mr. Henry Watterson has returned from New Orleans to Kentucky. He will be here in a day or two. Tweed says he has nothing to "blow" on Tilden, though the latter gave him the heaviest

blows he ever got.

Hon. George E. Spencer, of Alabama, hrs returned from New York, and is now located at the Arlington. Carl Schurz has rented a house in Cho avenue, St. Louis, and will occupy it with his family during the winter. Hon. Wm. Hartzell, of Ill.; H. Van Bell, of

Phila.; Mr. and Mrs. Turner, of Paris, have taken rooms at the Riggs house. Mr. L. J. Jennings, formerly editor of the New York Times, is going to write a book on "Summer Rambling about London."

Senator Burnside, of Rhode Island, has re-cently been very fil, but will be able to take his seat on the opening of the Senate.

Dr. Le Moyne, of the Pennsylvania cremation furnace, was once a candidate for the Vice Presidency on the Abolition ticket. E. S. Stokes attended the funeral of Mr.

Daniel T. Kirwan, of the New York Herald, last Monday morning, and attracted considerable attention. Mrs. Pamela Brown, widow of General Jacob Brown, the victor with Scott at Lundy's Lane, is still living, at the age of ninety eight,

it Rye, N. Y.

Mrs. Lander, the actress, has presented to

the Corcoran Art Gallery a half-length picture of the Empress Catherine II, of Russia, which was painted from life.

was painted from life.

Bayard Taylor in his "Boys of Other Countries" contrives to tell a good deal about Sweden, Iceland and Egypt, Russia and Germany, in five tales having boy heroes.

Senator Morton and Congressman Meade arrived here late Monday night, direct from the Pacific coast, where he has been engaged with the committee investigating the Chinese emigration question.

migration question. Hon. William H. Stope, of Mo.; Hon. L. L.

S. T. Hanns, of Ind.; Hon. Edward C. Kehr, of Mo.; Hon. G. C. Walker, of Va.; Hon. Wm. R. Morrison, of Ill.; Hon. Milton Sayler, of Ohio; Frank H. King, of N. Y.; S. S. Karns, of Pittsburg, are at Willard's hotel. Gov. Steams, of Fiorida, was a college student of Maine, of which State he is a native, when the war broke out. He lost an arm at Winchester, Va., and after the war went to Fiorida in the service of the Freedmen's Bu-

A marriage in high life is announced in Paris, that of M. Fischer and Mile. Napoleoue-Egle Flalin de Persigny, daughter of the late Duc Persigny. Her mother, having remarriel,

(See Fourth Page.)

LOUISIANA ATROCITIES.

AREVOLTING CHAPTER OF HORRORS. A Woman Outraged and Mangled-Her Child Murdered in Her Arms and

Her Husband Shot Down Before

Her-Monsters in Human Form. THE STORY OF BLIZA PINKSTON.

But little progress was made by the Louisiana Returning Board yesterday, that body, with the Northern visitors of both parties, seeming to stand appalled by the terrible exposures made by the colored woman, Eliza Pinkston, of the outrages resorted to to intimidate the colored voters of the State. The manly indignation manifested by Governor Palmer will meet a responsive echo from the hearts of the great mass of the American people, while the astounding revelations will cast a shadow over the entire State of Louisiana, and forever blacken the

memory of those who participated in or see in any way responsible for the horrible atrock In South Carolina the Republicans, with a clear majority in either House, have fully organized, and the wheels of legislation are now fully in motion and running smoothly. To-morrow at moon has been fixed by concurrent resolution as the time for canvassing

the votes for State officers. The Republican majority in Florida still holds good. Yesterday was spent in hearing testimony in the case of certain contested counties. The result of allowances, on account of frauds, can but be in favor of the Republicans, as the Democrats in Florida-ain the other Southern States-notoriously re-

sorted to fraud wherever practicable. Infomons Outrages by the White

Line Bashi-Bazonks. Special to the National Republican. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 29 .- The Republican of the North who have doubted the existence, to so great an extent as charged, of intimidation in Louisiana, and the honest Democrats who have derided the bloody shirt, should be here to hear the testimony and see the witnesses that are being examined before the Returning Board. One old colored woman from East Baton Rouge told how her husband and son had been taken out and shot and she beaten and left for dead. They had been warned to leave and did so, but white men in Baton Rouge assured them there was no danger, and they returned home to be foully must man from Ouachita parish received a hundred lashes for having attended a Republican meeting. But the most outrageous case was meeting. But the most outrageous case was that of Mrs. Pinskston, of Ouachita. A band of white men came to her home about 3 o'clock on the Sunday morning before the election; they broke down the door, and

dragging her husband from the bed SHOT HIM TO DEATH. declaring he should wrote "no more d-d Radical tickets.

The poor man, begging for his life, was

cruelly murdered in the presence of his wife. One of the ruffians struck her on the head cut its throat while in its mother's arms; two of them then gratified their brutal appetites In this condition Mrs. Pinkston managed to crawl to a neighbor's house, from whence she was taken to Monroe, and thence to New Orleans. Ex-Gov. Palmer, when he heard the testimony, said: "The wretches who are guilty of such atrocities should be and it looks true, Gen. Sheridan should come lack at once and hold with a grip of iron people who can see such infamy without remon

ing to the local Democrats, said : "YOU HAVE DECEIVED THE PEOPLE OF THE

Ex-Senator Lyman Trumbuil concurred in what had been said by Palmer and Smith. Mrs. Pinkston recognized Dr. Young, "Buck" Baker, Billy Parks, Sogan and Frank Dushane among the party who committed this outrage. Ben. James, one of the constables appointed for election day, testified that on the night before the election he started from Monroe with the ballot box for Logtown; he was stopped by seventy or eighty armed men, his ristol and ballot box taken away from him; believing he would be murdered, he ran and was shot down. After he had fallen one man placed a pistol to his head and fired. The ball gianced and only stunned him. He was left for dead, but after a time

Lliza Pinkston's Testimony in Detail NEW CHLEANS, Nov. 29 .- The following were the proceedings before the Returning Board vesterday afternoon. Eliza Pinkston colored, one of the witnesses, was brought in on a chair carried by two colored men, at-

tended by a colored woman. The witness was sworr, and the following interrogatories pro-Q. Do you live in Ward one, known as the Island, in the parish of Ouachita? A. I den't know nothing about wards; I live in Ouachita parish, at Hugh Young's place.
Q. Do you know what has become of your husband, Henry Pinkston? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Was he killed in the day or night time? A. He was killed in the night—in the morning, before day.

tneked my door.

Mr. Dory. Please propound the question so she may understand it:

Gen. Anderson. You say that Dr. Young was there? Witness He was the first one; they all rode

Wirmess. He was the first one; they all rode by—thirty or forty of them, and they said: "Is Henry fir. A friend of Henry's has either to guide him to Neerce." I said: "But, Doctor, you are not Henry's friend." I peeped through the crack, and Earlier burst the door open. Capi. Craig cried out, "Gag lim: he votes no Radient ticket; he night vote it in n-1. He has voted it thus far, and may vote it farther." They came in the house and gaged him; hat is when they out him on the leg. I said: "Oh, Lord, don't kill my husband, that is all I have got." One man struck me in the face and on the head with a pistol. They said: "Leave the—" I said: "That is my husband." I grabbed Dr. Yeang.

"That is my husband." I grabbed Dr. Yeang and he struck me with his pistol and KNOCKED ME DOWN ON THE REARTH President Wells. How many others besides In. Young?
Witness. There were several. I was a stranger in that parish; I knowed no more of them than what each other called their names. Frank Derms. I knowed him because he had his nose off; he was the only one and Capt. Tufbout that I knowed personally.

Q. How did those parties attack and kill him: A. They tied his legs tage her and dragged him out of the door and shot him seven times; they had a pocket handkerchief over his mouth. President Wells. How many times did they shoot him?

Witness. Every time they shot him he drew his breath; they shot him seven times. esident Wells. He many others beside

thus far, but he would feel them no further. One man said, "Hurrah for Brewster" and he said. "I recken by daylight Brewster would be d-d sorry that he got into this parish."

sorry that he got into this parish."

KILLED REBLASSE HE WAS A REPUBLICAN.

Q. Was not Henry Pinkston an active Republican, and was he not killed on that account? A. He was killed because he was a Republican. They finally got him. Thibanlis said, "Give him hell, the —; he will yote no more Radical teacts; if he does he will vote in hell."

Q. State how you were treated, and who filterated you? A. I will tell you. The Doctor, same man that shot Henry, shot me once. Some of them, I do not know who they were, had dealthing with me, and one spoke to another and said, "I want some of that." They held my legs up and jumped on me. "I want some of that." They held my legs up and jumped on me.

By President Wells: Did you see them that shot you?

Witness Yes, sir; they shot me twice. When they came in the house they told me to put my baby down. I told them. "No, sir."

Q. What became of your child? If it was killed, who did it? A. They came into the house and said, "Put your baby down." I said, "th, no, vir. What do you want to kill me for? I am nothing but a woman. If you kill me for? I am nothing but a woman. If you kill me, kill the whole of us." They cut my baby's throat from ear to car. I raised my hands. I let my baby fall. They wanted to take something from me before they killed me. Two of them had dealings with me. I was under the bed when he shot me in the leg. They caught me by the leg and

pulled me out and broke the bed. They cut me with the axe. One man said, "If you are going to kill the weman, don't be bothering with her;" and they wanted to kill me, and he cut me with a knife. I struck him, and it flew up and they never saw it again. They got another knife, and they cut and stabbed me, and they cut me on the legs with the axe and on the side.

A HORRIBLE SIGHT. At this point the woman unfastened her dress and exposed her breast, which was all cut up, and a most horrible sight to look at. The effort of the examination caused her to faint, and the examination was therefore delayed for a few moments until she had

recovered.

Q. In your last answer you stated that your child was killed; what became of your child's body? A. They threw it into the lake, and we did not find it again under eleven days.

Q. Do you know of any one else being killed, shot or whipped on account of their polities? A. I don't know, sir, nothing about it. I walked down to the river, and I seen Marion. Rhodes in there with his guns out. e with his guns out.

Bo you know of any persons who were

ren away from their nomes on account of their fitee? A. I don't know, sir, what you call lities. I don't know who they drove away but all I know is about myself. HIDING FROM THE BULL DOZUMS. Q. Did not many colored voters leave their homes at night through fear of these armed men riding over the parish at night? A. Yes, sir; I went to a heap of people's houses, and they were all lying out in the woods to keep from the linkdozers; two stayed up at the gin-house; both w. rowenen. Endidozers; two stayed up at the gin-house; both were wenem.

President Wells. You said that your husband had been thrown down. What was the action of the parties that threw your husbant down? What purtion of his body did they cut any per ion of his body? A. Oh, yes; they put a knile through and through him; you could hear the knile grinding like you cut new leather; Capt. Thibault told semebody to jerk his arn.s out.

esident Wells. What part of his body was . He was cut down below and he was cut in A. He was cut down below and he was cut in the car.

Q. You stated in your answer that they had treated you improperly in regard to your person—that they had improper intercourse with you; was that before or after you were shot? A. That was before I was abot; they done nothing but this, and they asked the boys if any more of them wanted some, and they went to shoot me; this thing was done outside in the meanshine; they took an ax to cut me, but the ax new off the handle.

handic.

By President Wells: Q. They first chopped you with an ax? A. Yes, sir, and struck me on the head with a pistol. They killed my child when they were fooling with me. After they had killed my child I went to fight them with all my might; then Logan stabbed me here, epointing to her breast.) Somebody knecked out all my jaw teeth. I did not have a beliew tooth in my head.

Mr. Ganthyseny. Would we be allowed to put. Mr. Gauthreaux. Would we be allowed to put a nestion to the witness?

Fresident Wells, You ought to file your cross-

Aresident wells, You ought to hie your cross-interrogatories.

Air. Gauthreaux. What we want is the fullest investigation of the case, and it seems to me there could be no objection on the part of the board to any and all questions that can throw any light on this investigation. I would like to not this question of the witness: If she did not, on the morning after the occurrence, state to John Levanson and Tidwell that a colored man killed her husbandt. IT WAS NOT DONE BY COLORED MEN. The witness, emphatically. Ob, no; they were not there. There were two colored men there but Tidwell told me not to tell who they were Oh, no; oh, no, no, no, no, we min't going to have that way. Oh, no sir; they were white men. They all came back and tried to kill me, but they cannot have anything that way. Mr. Marry. We have no objection to the fullest cross-examination.

They all came back and tried to kill me, but they cannot have anything that way. Mr. Marry. We have no objection to the fallest cross-examination. By Mr. Spofford: We are taken by surprise by the course taken by the board—the raling of the board—and we are not prepared to go on. GOV. PALMER HORROR-STRICKEN. GOV. PAIMER ROGROR-STRICKEN.

Gov. Paimer. I may here take occasion to say that this case involves more than a Presidential election. It involves the dignity and honer of human nature. I think that you will hardly satisfy the country unless you give such directions as will lead to the complete development of all the facts in this case. Certainly the people have no right to claim any sort of a government like that which is attempted to be shown here. I think you owe it to the country to allow all the facts to be developed.

Senator Sherman. I concur with you, Gov. Palmer. I would like to have Gov Palmer and

Senator Sherman. I concur with you, Gov. Palmer. I would like to have Gov. Palmer and

Judge Spofford cross-examine witnesses, so we might have the facts.

Gen. Smith. The more cross-examination of this care would not develop anything. It is to investigate facts from all the witnesses, within a reasonable number, who may know the character of this transaction with this woman as detailed. I concur with tiov. Palmer in what he said. It does not concern parties, but concerns humanity.

Mr. Parker. You should not be permitted to say that—to give any further privilege than simply to say to the leading counsel on the other side, "cross-examine this witness." it would be to give more privileges than is usual in courts of justice. It would be a very great gratification to me if the examination could be carried on without the annoyance of interrogatories but by such gentlemen as are before us—Mr. Smith or Mr. Palmer on one side, with any gentlemen who may be nominated by the board on the other.

LET THE COURTS HEAR THE CASE.

LET THE COURTS HEAR THE CASE. LET THE COURTS HEAR THE CAME.

Gen. Smith. If the board will parden me, I desire to say that we do not desire to interfere in the examination of the witness. It would not be proper that either side should do that. There are men entirely competent on both sides to in. be proper that either side should do that. Thereare men entirely competent on both sides to ina vestigate thoroughly the facts of the case, and mere cross-examination of this woman would amount to nothing. As to the suggestions made by Gov. Palmer that every fact connected with the circumstances which this woman details can or cannot be sustained, I can only state that I am informed by gentlemen who live in the neighborhood, and whose character, so is a all know, are good, that the matters here set forth are not true, and they desire, and the country I know desires, after reading statements of this kind, the entire facts, and they shall be set out in reference to the character of this transaction.

kind, the entire facts, and they shall be set out in reference to the character of this transaction. A mere cross-examination of the witness, the gentlemens as a lawyer knows, would amount to nothing, and, moreover, I would say that this proceeding is not conducted precisely as a case in court. Then certainly it cannot rest upon a cross-examination. It would be proper to submit it to a court or jury, whose province it was to determine the real facts in the matter.

Mr. Parker. There is no disagreement between us. Let the cross-examination proceed, and at the proper time bring it in the centre.

In the proper time bring it in the courts.

Taken by Supprise.

Judge Spofford. We have just arriving on the frain a large number of witnesses. Owing to the change in the roles we will have to serve our interrogatories twenty-four hours on the opposite counsel. I task, as a matter of simple justice, that this case be postponed until we can conform to the rule. We are taken by sarprise.

Judge Ray. I desire to call attention to the fact that we are compelled to make our return next Tuesday, or by Monday, as next Wednesday the electoral vots must be given. If we depart from our rules, so far as the investigation is concerned, we will not be able to arrive at the result in time. There are four or nive parishes still where investigations will have to be made now. I hope there will be no departure from the rule. The courts of justice are open, and the matter could be prosecuted there, and the whole facts could be brought out.

Mr. McGloh. I would like as a white citizen of Louisiana to say a word. I have in my hands the affidavits which will clearly disprove that this outrage was committed by white persons. We have a number of distinguished gentlemen here from all parts of the Union. This thing is an imputation upon the reputation of every citizen of Louisiana. We will have a witness here to

GOV. PALMEN WASTS THE THETH.

GOV. Palmer. I do not want to be understood as interfering with the mere political contest before the board. That is a matter I have scruppiously avoided. I see before me a woman who has been foully dealt with. Certainly, it is her right. Whether it saflects Titiden or Hayes is a matter of no consequence. The board ought to aid us in arriving at the trath. If possible, name one member of your board who can go to another room and allow the examination to go on without reference to the vote. You will do an act of justice to the country and the people of this State.

an act of justice to the country and the poople of this Sinto.
President Wells. We are here to decide a political question, and the reputation of any one does not depend upon our decision. The courts are open for these investigations, and there is an opportunity to have the whole matter sifted. The board must go on if the gentlemen don't desire to cross-camine the witness under the arrangement agreed upon by the counsel on the opposite side propounding other interrogatories. The discussion was continued for a considerable length of time, at the conclusion of which the board called lien James, who was stamined, and testified as to his treatment received at the hands of the built discuss, and when he had finished his testimony the defense concluded that they would cross-examine the widow, Mrs. Pinkston, and they consistent of which the board adjourned until 10 o'clock to-day.

Yesterday's Session. The board reassembled this morning. After considerable time had been spent in discussion regarding returns not received, Gov. Wells stated that the testimeny in the contested cases must be closed by Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Be added that the board would then go into executive session, and said the Democrats could present two witnesses in the case of Ouachita parish, and only one could be in the room at a

coon going into executive session Gen. Amer-son read a report from Sergeant Chaumet, of the metropolitan police, to the effect that at 8:15 of clock p. m. on Tuesday Messre, Hugh Jennings, Sam Yeung and Joseph Swain had gone to the residence of Liza Pinkston and propounded questions in regard to the killing of her husband— whether he had been killed by whites or negroes, &c. Ad.

The report went on to say that one of the monput his hand on his pistol and that Eliza Pinkston had fled from them.

Mr. Gauthreaux, Col. Zacharie and others of the Democratic counsel called aport the board to allow them to produce witnesses to prove that the charge was false.

Gen. Anderson said it would not go into the record.

ime. Upon going into executive session Gen. Ander

record.

Mr. Ganthreaux said it had been sent to the
beard and read to produce an effect on the visit.

FLORIDA.

A DAY SPENT IN SWEARING.

Affidavits and Counter Affidavits-The Vote in the Contested Counties-Both Parties Claiming to Have the

each body. In the afternoon the Republicans former affidavits were made under duress

first one.
The Democrats cannot understand the coun

Democratic Side Show.

have witnessed selemn mockery of the corporal guard reviewing and reversing the judgment of the highest court.

We have seen a spectacle humilitating in the last degree to every right minded American—the halfs of the Legislature occupied at the hour of mindinght, and activity the magnetic ingress of law making powers; and this, too, at a time of the profoundest pence, when not a single act of violence furnished the slightest pretext for their usurpation. We have seen a still more humilitating spectacle—United States troops placed under the immediate control, and receiving orders from a citizen without authority and a partisan of party power. We have seen this citizen assuming absolute control of the Capitol of the Commonwealth, and admitting through lines of armed sentinels of his own, partisans upon his edict, or written pass from one Jones, another citizen, who was selected by these partisans to organize the House of Representatives.

We have seen this body of partisans thus admitted claiming to organize without a quorum in violation of the law, in defiance of the Supreme Court, and under the protection of United States troops; we therefore enter this, our protest, squinst any recognition of said body pretending see the House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, and for the following reasons: Said body having organized without a constitutional quorum, there being but fifty-eight members, as set forth in the Journals of the House for the past eight years, and as confirmed by immemorial practice of Legislative hodies 'n every American State: and we do further allege, on our own responsibility as Senators, that said body is still without a constitutional quorum, and therefore wanting in the organic character of the House of Representatives of South Carolina, and ought not to be recognized as such.

Sanguinary Conflict Between Spanish

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

Revenue Receipts. The receipts from internal revenue yesterday

were \$256,827, and from customs, \$231,953. Monthly Debt Statement. morrow will show a decrease, but not so large reduction as for the last few months.

The following is a statement of U. S. cu mand notes, \$65,607.50; legal tender notes, new

had been "illegally withheld from the Treas ury." A Philadelphian also remits a six-cent nostage stamp for canceled postage stamps that he had washed and reused. Colonel John J. Gregg, 8th cavalry, has

existence shall be continued in force until a

The Speakership of the House of Repre entatives is the leading subject of considerais a fact that few of those Democratic mem-

night.
But the most troublesome opponent who

ause the opposition to Mr. Morrison is seri-ously divided.

The candidates whose chances are likely to

a majority.

Very little has been heard from Mr. Ran-dall, who has not yet appeared, personally, upon the "field of action," although he will be here in time to make himself felt before

and fined \$25. Motion to set aside judgment overruled.

Hugh Quigley was convicted of dealing in horses without license. Judgment set aside on the payment of costs. The court then adjourned for the term.

Assignments for Monday: Nos. 4, 30, 31, 62, 69, 73, 74, 92, 104, 105, 136, 149, 157, 159, 160, 164, 195, 210, 213, 218, 221, 225, 239, 252, 377. The latest absurd rumor invented by Dem crate is that Gov. Hayes will "withdraw." Withdraw from what and when does not develop. It would be well for the scusation-makers to consider the fact that Gov. Hayes makers to consider the fact that Gov. Hayes is at present in a position to "withdraw" only from the Governorabje of Ohio. He can have no definite knowledge of his election to the Presidency until after the Electoral Colleges of the several States shall have met next Wednesday, and decided who the electors of these States will cast their votes for. Busides, if he should purpose "withdrawing" from the contest for President, in the event, as has been suggested, of flagrant fraulis in certain States, he would not act prematurely—in advance of a decision of the result of the elections in those States.

port of the Commissioner of the Washington Asylum-The Old Jail Building-Prison Labor-The Potter's Field-Reformatory Institution for Women Wanted-Some Interesting Facts and Figures.

LIVES SPENTIN THE WORK HOUSE

The expenditures for the year amounted to \$34,962.71, and the estimates for the ensuing year amount to \$46,000. THE OLD JAIL.

As is well known, during former years the building known as the Washington Asylum was devoted to the dual use of an almshouse and prison, the north side or wing used for the incarceration of criminals. The large increase of both classes of inmates render it absolutely essential that some change should be made. On the prison or workhouse side there were On the prison or worknows size there were often searly two hundred men awd women huddled in such narrow limits that it was next to impossible to preserve the cleanliness of the place, and at any moment it was probable an epidemic disease might ensue. How to provide for this class of unfortunates was a question. There was no building owned by the District Government ample to accommodate District Government ample to accommodate them, and as a last resort your honorable body obtained permission from Congress to use the old jall as a temporary workhouse or city prison. The prisoners were promptly removed thereto, and it is still used for that purpose. Later in the session a joint resolution was in-troduced in both Houses of Congress, turning over the old jall building to the District with the condition that if should be torn down and the material used in the construction of a new building for workhouse purposes. There was an appropriation of \$9,000 added, but owing to a disagreement between the two Houses on

In this work the labor of the prisoners can be tilized, and with but little outlay of m

&c., as they could do.

After the change in the form of government they were required to work at grading certain streets in the vicinity of the asylum,

The following commutation of sentence in

for life.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ulyases
S. Grant, President of the United States of
America, in consideration of the premises,

said Johanna Turbin a pardon, on conditions that she be imprisoned, at hard labor, in the penitentiary at Albany, in the State of New York, for the term of her life.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight very company of the independence of the United States the one hundred and first.

U. S. GRANT.

Secretary of State. The jury was then discharged until Monday Something About Woman Suffrage. Court Calendar for Next Monday. Washington, D. C., Nov. 27, 1878.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

Sin: The fifteenth amendment to the Constitution, which conferred the right to vote